

His first teaching assignment was at the South Hills Catholic High School in Pittsburgh, PA, where he was a member of the English and Religion departments. He returned to La Salle as a visiting instructor in the Graduate Religion program in the summer of 1978. McGinniss has also taught at Washington Theological Union and Loyola University's Summer Institute of Pastoral Studies.

In 1984 he joined the faculty at La Salle on a full-time basis, reaching the rank of full professor in 1993. Recognized by the De La Salle Christian Brothers for his qualities as a leader, he attended La session internationale des études lasalliennes (a program of study of Lasallian spirituality) in Rome. He eventually became Chair of La Salle's Religion Department and in 1992 he received the Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching.

During his tenure as President of Christian Brothers University, undergraduate enrollment and retention rates increased; a Master's of Education program was established; the Athletic Department joined the NCAA Division II Gulf South Conference; new residence halls were constructed; science labs and facilities were enhanced; engineering departments were reaccredited; information technology systems throughout the campus were upgraded; and the Center for Global Enterprise was founded. He also played a key role in the school's 125th anniversary celebration.

Brother McGinniss also took an active part in the Memphis area community, serving on the boards of the Economic Club of Memphis; National Conference of Christians and Jews, Memphis Chapter; Memphis Brooks Museum of Art; the Memphis Catholic Diocesan Development Committee; and Christian Brothers High School, Memphis, TN.

He has published articles in scholarly journals on many topics, written chapters in religious books and edited six volumes of the Christian Brothers' Spirituality Seminar Series. He has lectured to academic and professional groups on issues related to spirituality, pastoral care, and theology. His processional memberships include Catholic Theological Society of America, American Academy of Religion, and College Theology Society.

It is with great pleasure that I recognize Brother McGinniss today. He is a man who has contributed greatly to many educational institutions and to the communities in which they are located. I would like to extend Brother McGinniss my warmest wishes and congratulations on his induction as President of La Salle University.

TRIBUTE TO LINDA BOURGAIZE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a woman who tirelessly worked to advocate for the rights of special education students and disabled individuals. Ms. Linda Bourgaize passed away on June 15, 1999 in Santa Cruz.

Linda began her career after graduating from San Jose State University as a school

psychologist after which she was selected to be the Special Education Local Plan Area Administrator for Santa Cruz and San Benito counties. Ms. Bourgaize devoted herself to ensuring students in these communities had equal access to the best possible special education services. Linda went beyond the scope of her profession with her compassion. Throughout her career she also helped to write numerous legislative proposals to meet the needs and improve the lives of people suffering from disabilities and lobbied for these rights at both state and federal levels.

Ms. Linda Bourgaize will always be fondly remembered and sorely missed for her ardent and passionate contributions to our community and to the Nation in her advocacy for the rights of special education students and disabled individuals. My thoughts remain with her family.

EBENEZER UNITED METHODIST CHURCH CELEBRATES ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE YEARS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 1999

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the historic Ebenezer United Methodist Church, a beacon of hope and "The Stone of Help." For 161 years, Ebenezer has been a leading church in the Nation's capital. To know something of Ebenezer's history is to understand why the city and the Congress have abundant reasons to celebrate the church's history and its continuing contributions.

The history of Ebenezer United Methodist Church dates back to the beginning of Washington, D.C. In 1805, the meeting place of the Methodist Episcopal Church is known to have been a dwelling located on Greenleaf Point (South Capitol and N Street). The membership consisted of "61 whites and 25 coloreds". In 1807, the congregation moved to Dudley Carroll's barn on New Jersey Avenue, SE. In 1811, services were held in a newly constructed edifice at Fourth Street, SE between South Carolina Avenue and G Street.

This first church built by Methodists in Washington was named the Fourth Street Station. In 1819, the church was renamed Ebenezer, and was later changed to the Fourth Street Methodist Church. At a later date, this Parent Church of Ebenezer Church was relocated to Fifth and Seward Square, SE, where the name was changed to Trinity Methodist Church. On April 30, 1961 Trinity United Methodist Church merged with three other churches to form the Capitol Hill United Methodist Church.

In 1827 the "colored" membership had outgrown the galleries which were reserved for them in the Mother Church. A lot, located at the corner of Fourth and D Streets, SE, was purchased from Rachel and William Prout on April 27, 1838. A small frame church building was erected under the supervision of the pastor of the Mother Church with the assistance of three local preachers. The church was named Little Ebenezer, and Reverend Noah

Jones became the first colored pastor in 1864. A private school for colored children was held there, and Reverend H. Henson served as the teacher.

In the District of Columbia, as in other southern areas, education was considered the concern of the individual and not the community. As long as Negroes were a comparatively minor factor in the community, concern over their welfare was not a major consideration of the white population. After the start of the Civil War, the situation changed. Slaves in the District of Columbia were freed in 1862. Between 1860 and 1863, the local Negro population increased about 68 percent. Such an increase could not be ignored by the whole community. For the mutual benefit, private charitable agencies, associations, and individuals, northern and local, white and colored, began to recognize the need of assistance in this situation.

In the Spring of 1864, the first public government sponsored school for colored children in Washington, D.C. was established and housed there. The teachers of the school were Miss Frances W. Perkins, sent by the New England Freedmen's Aid Society of Boston, who taught without pay, and Mrs. Emma V. Brown, a prominent colored worker who was employed by the District Columbia for \$400.00 per year. Thirteen months later, because of the increasing student population, the school had to relocate to a new location at Second and C Street, SE and was named the Abraham Lincoln School.

The significant increase in the congregation of Little Ebenezer necessitated the building of a larger church. The second church was planned by the Reverend Tillman Jackson in 1867, and built in 1870 under the pastorship of the pastorship of the Reverend C.G. Keys. Many dedicated pastors followed in this period including the Reverend George T. Pinckney, under whose pastorate the first Annual Conference was held in Ebenezer in 1885. During this period, the term "Little" was dropped from the name of the church. The Ebenezer Colored Station of the Washington Conference Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated on September 28, 1891 at 2:00 PM.

In 1896, the second church was damaged beyond repair during a severe storm. Reverend Matthew A. Clair, who later became Bishop, developed plans to construct a third church. Reverend John H. Griffin, who succeeded him, undertook the implementation and completion of the new church.

In 1939, when the three branches of Methodism met and formed the Methodist Church, Ebenezer became Ebenezer Methodist Church. In 1968, the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church merged and formed the United Methodist Church. Ebenezer's name changed to Ebenezer U.M.W. Church. In 1975, the Ebenezer U.M.W. Church was designated a Historical Landmark.

Ebenezer continues to be known for her support of education for Black children and continues to strive to obtain quality education. From October through May, the Work Areas in Education of the church sponsors a tutoring program to help students who are having difficulty with reading and writing. Church school classes for children of all ages and Bible classes for adults are held every Sunday. The

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Saturday Concerns Program involves the youth of the church and the community. The church also conducts a Summer Enrichment Program and a Vacation Bible School.

Mr. Speaker, we in the District of Columbia are happy to have the Congress join in recognizing Ebenezer for its many contributions to the Nation's capital.

HONORING TRW

HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 1999

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize exceptional performance by Thompson-Ramo-Wooldridge (TRW). TRW, a leader in the aerospace industry, is also a leader in the minority business community of Southern California.

TRW has been actively involved in the development of minority businesses. They have worked to provide minority businesses broader access to markets and help business owners enhance their marketing, technical, and operational skills for long-term growth and development. TRW has provided guidance and support in an effort to help minority businesses firmly establish themselves in the community.

The Minority Business Enterprise Input Committee (MBEIC) of the Southern California Regional Purchasing Councils, Inc. (SCRPC) recognized TRW's contributions and they have awarded TRW its 1999 Local Corporation of the Year Award. The MBEIC strives to empower minority businesses through corporate driven mentoring alliances to compete successfully in a changing economy.

TRW is a founding member of the SCRPC. Recognizing the importance of minority businesses, they had the vision to help create an organization specifically for expanding business opportunities for minority suppliers and encourage mutually beneficial economic links between minority enterprises and corporate members.

I commend TRW for being a major supporter of programs that encourage the development of minority owned businesses. I congratulate the men and women of TRW on receiving this prestigious award and I wish them continued success.

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2684) making appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards,

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commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Weygand-Crowley amendment. I want to especially thank my friend from Rhode Island for his tireless work in support of every American who has dedicated his or her life to our Armed Forces. This language should serve as an unequivocal statement of support by this Chamber for the brave men and women who wore their nation's uniform into battle.

Mr. Chairman, every member of this body respects and deeply appreciates the contributions of our veterans. This institution is the home of many proud war veterans—liberal and conservative; Democrat and Republican.

This issue is not one of partisanship but rather one of dignity.

Veterans may appear like regular people—but they are not. They are an uncommon brand of hero. These people made the conscious decision to put their own life, their hopes, and their future on hold to stand up for the basic principles of their homeland: freedom, liberty, and a proud tradition of justice. They are the men and women of courage and integrity.

I would like to share with my colleagues a story of one of these men of integrity—Mr. Eugene Mozer of Jackson Heights, in my district.

He was a World War II veterans decorated with a Purple Heart after being wounded in battle. He was a patriot. Mr. Mozer personifies the thousands of veterans that live in each of our home communities.

This past February, Mr. Mozer passed away. His wife, Faustina Gobriili, and their son attempted to acquire a Military Honor Guard for his burial service. They believed that an Honor Guard would be a fitting tribute to this man's life—a life he was prepared to sacrifice for this nation.

After contacting the military and explaining the situation, Ms. Gobriili was informed by the military that they, incredulously, could not fulfill her family's request for a military Honor Guard.

Or, Mr. Chairman, I call your attention to the countless other stories of families of deceased veterans contacting the military to request an Honor Guard only to receive a cassette tape of TAPS in the mail.

These are gross indignities to the people who were willing to die for our freedom—for people they would never know, let alone meet.

Mr. Mozer and his family and the thousands of other distinguished veterans and their families deserve a more apt tribute—a tribute that appropriately reflects the gratitude and indebtedness of this nation.

A military Honor Guard at the funeral of a veterans serves as the final salute of a grateful nation. Let us not deny them this final call of respect. I urge you to support this amendment.

21325

TRIBUTE TO SARAH HOLMES BOUTELLE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a woman who with boundless energy and enthusiasm researched and authored an award-winning book and became the world's foremost authority on the renowned architect Julia Morgan. Sarah Holmes Boutelle passed away in Santa Cruz last May at the age of 90.

Born on January 29, 1909 in South Dakota, Sarah was a history teacher and school administrator when she came to Santa Cruz county in 1972 and visited Hearst Castle with her son, Christopher. Upon learning that Julia Morgan was the architect who built San Simeon, Mrs. Boutelle's interest, as a teacher, in female role models led her to seek more information about the renowned architect. Sarah's research on Julia Morgan cumulated in a book that won a California Book Award and Mrs. Boutelle's naming as an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects. Throughout the remainder of her life, Sarah continued to travel extensively, investigating new Julia Morgan material and lecturing.

Sarah Holmes Boutelle was truly a remarkable woman who will be fondly remembered for her energy and enthusiasm as well as her extraordinary effort and contribution to the appreciation of architecture. She will be missed by the many people she touched both personally and through her writing and lectures during her lifetime.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS CHILDREN'S EQUITY ACT OF 1999

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 1999

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce, along with Representatives ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON and CONNIE MORELLA, the "Federal Employees Health Benefits Children's Equity Act of 1999."

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 required States to enact legislation requiring employers to enroll a child in an employee's group health plan when a court orders the employee to provide health insurance for the child but the employee fails to do so. The Federal Employee Health Benefits (FEHB) law provided that a Federal employee "may enroll" in a FEHB plan "either as an individual or for self and family" coverage. The law does not allow an employing agency to elect coverage on the employee's behalf. Further, FEHB law generally preempts State law with regard to coverage and benefits. Therefore, a federal agency is unable to ensure that a child is covered in accordance with a court order, even when the same order would ensure coverage for the child if the child's parent